MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 3, 2016/2017

BSS1024- UNIVERSITY LEARNING TECHNIQUES

31 MAY 2017
9.00-11.00 a.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **SIX (6)** pages with 2 sections (excluding this cover page).
2. Section A: Twenty (20) multiple choice questions. Answer **ALL** questions. (40 marks)
3. Section B: Three (3) structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions. (60 marks)
4. Answer **Section A** in the multiple-choice answer sheet provided and **Section B** in the answer booklet provided.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

There are TWENTY (20) questions in this section. Answer ALL questions.

1. Which of the answers below is **NOT** one item that you should mark or underline in your textbook?
   a) Theories
   b) Main ideas
   c) Subheading
   d) Page number

2. Why do you need to organize text information?
   a) Some of the information is missing
   b) There are so many information that I need to memorize
   c) Some materials are better organized with graphic displays
   d) All of the above

3. Which of the following is a technique that can enhance your skill as an active listener?
   a) Defer judgment
   b) Provide feedback
   c) Respond appropriately
   d) All of the above

4. In the SQ3R reading system, 'S' stands for survey which means _____.
   a) going through the chapter quickly
   b) turning the heading into a question
   c) recite the answer to the question
   d) look over the notes you made

5. In the S-RUN-R reading system, 'N' stands for _____.
   a) taking notes
   b) reading the text
   c) surveing the text
   d) reviewing the notes

6 A(an) _____ is a reasoned guess about what you don't know based on what you know.
   a) inference
   b) hypothesis
   c) calculation
   d) speculation

Continued....

7. Recognizing an author's tone is important because tone can reveal _____.
   a) underlying issues
   b) the intended audience
   c) reasons that a writer has for writing
   d) feelings, attitudes, or viewpoints not directly stated by the author

8 Which of the following has a positive connotative meaning?
   a) Childish
   b) Childlike
   c) Youthful
   d) Youngster

9. "I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio's" is an example of a(an) _____.
   a) cliché
   b) allusion
   c) euphemism
   d) generalization

10. Which of the following materials are suitable for casual reading?
   a) Novels, magazines
   b) Textbooks, library research
   c) Reference materials, nonfiction
   d) Journal article, argumentative writing

11. Which of the following materials are suitable for accelerated reading?
   a) Novels, magazines
   b) Textbooks, library research
   c) Reference materials, nonfiction
   d) Journal article, argumentative writing

12. _____-level questions require you to understand the material well enough to be able to identify concepts and issues even when they are phrased differently from the way you read them or heard them in lecture.
   a) Evaluation
   b) Knowledge
   c) Application
   d) Comprehension

Continued....

13. _____-level questions require you to make judgments about the value or worth of an idea.
    a) Knowledge
    b) Comprehension
    c) Synthesis
    d) Evaluation

14. _____ test anxiety helps motivate you to work hard before and during the exam.
    a) Positive
    b) Negative
    c) Facilitating
    d) Debilitating

15. Which of the following is **NOT** a strategy to succeed in final examination?
    a) Attend classes
    b) Skip your meals
    c) Manage your time
    d) Set up a revision plan

16. _____ are end-of semester exams that help lecturers evaluate your progress.
    a) Essay questions
    b) Mid-term test
    c) Final exams
    d) Quizzes

17. Which of the following is an essay preparation strategy?
    a) Predict essay questions
    b) Plan the answers
    c) Practice the answers
    d) All of the above

18. _____ refers to the process of reading only main ideas.
    a) Editing
    b) Skimming
    c) Proofreading
    d) Summarizing

19. Similes, metaphors and personifications are examples of _____.
    a) allusion
    b) assumptions
    c) figurative language
    d) connotative meaning

Continued....

20. Highlighting, underlining, making marginal notes and writing questions in the margin are various ways that you can use in _____.
    a) marking text
    b) taking notes
    c) writing essays
    d) drawing concept maps

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (60 Marks)

There are THREE (3) structured questions. Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 20 marks.

QUESTION ONE

a) Give **four (4)** reasons why students are reluctant to change. Explain in detail by relating the reasons to your personal experience.

[10 marks]

b) What are **four (4)** things that you need to do in order to improve your academic performance? Explain your answer with suitable examples.

[10 marks]

QUESTION TWO

The following questions are based on the paragraphs below.

WHAT ARE THE FLAWS IN HUMAN MEMORY?

As we begin our study of learning and human memory, I think it would be helpful to discuss some of the flaws of human memory that all individuals experience. In his book *The Seven Sins of Memory,* Schacter (2001) explored the nature of memory's imperfections. We can all recall the problems we have in forgetting different types of information. For example, we often fail to recall information in a textbook, or forgot our PIN identifications for the many Web sites we use on the Internet. This type of forgetting, called *transience,* is only one of the seven flaws in our memory. Transience refers to the situation when individuals fail to remember a fact or idea. It is a weakening or loss of memory over time.

A second flaw in our memory is called *absent-mindedness.* It involves the breakdown between attention and memory. It often occurs when we are preoccupied with distracting concerns like placing sunglasses down at a friend's home and forgetting to take them when you leave. Although this type of memory problem occurs more often in older adults, it is prevalent as well in individuals of all ages.

Continued....

A third flaw is called *blocking*. It is the unsuccessful search for information that we may be desperately trying to retrieve, such as the name of an attractive woman or man we met at a party the previous night. Have you ever been in a situation where you are with a friend and see another person who knows you and you are embarrassed because you can't think of the person's name, and thus can't introduce your friend to that individual? You start the conversation hoping that the individual will introduce himself or herself to your friend.

A fourth flaw is called *misattribution*. It involves assigning a memory to the wrong source or incorrectly remembering that someone told you something that you actually read about in a newspaper. You are sure that a friend told you something, but find that he or she never mentioned a thing about the topic. We often see this flaw on television programs in cases of mistaken eyewitness identification.

A fifth flaw is called *suggestibility*. It refers to memories that are implanted because of leading questions, comments, or suggestions. Numerous examples of this flaw are special concerns in legal situations where suggestive questioning by law enforcement officials can lead to errors in eyewitness identification. This flaw also has been identified in cases of child abuse where psychotherapists have elicited memories of traumatic events that never occurred.

A sixth flaw is called *bias*. It involves the editing or changing of previous experiences based on what we now feel rather than what happened in the past. Schacter (2001) pointed out that we think of memories as snapshots from family albums that are retrieved in the exact way they were stored. Unfortunately, our memories do not work in the same manner as a photo, because we recreate or reconstruct our experiences rather than retrieve exact copies of them. Sometimes, in the process of reconstructing memories, we add feelings, beliefs, or even new information we obtained after the experience.

The last flaw in our memory is *persistence*. It refers to remembering what we would prefer to omit from our memory. Have you ever had problems sleeping because you can't stop thinking about a poor grade on an examination or bad interview you had? I bet you can still remember a certain negative experience in your life and how you recalled the experience repeatedly in the days and weeks after it occurred, even though you would have liked to forget it.

Adapted from : Dembo, M. H. (2004). *Motivation and learning strategies for college success*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 30-31.

a) Write down notes from the paragraphs above. [15 marks]

b) Draw a concept map based on your answer in (a) above. [5 marks]

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QUESTION THREE

a) Explain the difference between i) facts, ii) opinions and iii) informed opinions. Give one example for each concept.

[12 marks]

b) What is a bias? What are the steps that you need to apply in order to recognize authors' biases?

[8 marks]

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